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SENATOR-ELECT HOLDS 'COMBINE' SETS OIL PRICES

W.H. McMaster of S. Dakota Disputes Theory That Supply and Demand Control

SENATE GETS TRADE COMMISSION'S REPORT

Standard of Indiana Called Price Leader—Inquiry Asked by Justice Department

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 2—Simultaneously with the transmission to the Senate by President Coolidge of the Federal Trade Commission's report on the oil industry, in which an investigation by the Department of Justice of the results of the Standard Oil dissolution decree recommended comes the charge by W.H. McMaster, (R.), senator and formerly Governor of South Dakota, that an "oil combine" exists which "exacts unfair and unjust tribute from the American people."

Mr. McMaster makes a vigorous contradiction of statements of A. C. Bedford, chairman of the board of directors of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, which were recently published as one of the series of articles on the oil situation now appearing in The Christian Science Monitor. He declares that retail gasoline prices today are "held up" recently not as a result of "the law of supply and demand," as Mr. Bedford held, but as the "result of the law of successful ability to rob the public."

Factors in Price Changes
The report of the Federal Trade Commission is based on about a year and a half of prolonged investigation of gasoline prices. Among its findings upon which it asked the inquiry by the Department of Justice was that the Standard Oil Company of Indiana was recognized by the oil and gasoline industry as the "leader" in the movement of prices, and that the independent companies kept in touch with the changes made.

The commission's findings were submitted in response to a resolution by Park Trammell (D.), Senator from Florida, requesting the President to transmit it, "if not incompatible with the public interest."

South Dakota's Statement

Mr. McMaster, in his statement, took exception to declarations by the Standard Oil Company official that the cause of the recent jump in gasoline prices, which has amounted to an increase of 66 per cent in some parts of the country, is "entirely the result of the gasoline companies." Governor of his State, Mr. McMaster said he intervened during a period of advancing gasoline prices similar to the present one, and set up public filling stations. By this means, he said, the gasoline price in South Dakota was controlled.

With the establishment of the public filling stations in 1923, the gasoline price charged by private companies immediately tumbled. Mr. McMaster alleges that at this time the oil companies were making approximately 12 cents profit on each gallon of gasoline:

Excessive Profits Alleged

Mr. McMaster said: "The recent rise in gasoline prices was unwarranted and unjust. During the winter season, when the consumption of gasoline is greatest, and with the gasoline in storage, the rise in price was instituted for the purpose of reaping enormous profits during the summer months."

The propaganda spread by the oil companies that prices are due wholly to the law of supply and demand is without foundation. The present price is an artificial price. Prices are regularly regulated and controlled by the oil companies and by the oil companies for number of years.

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Italian Senate to Discuss Army Reform

By Special Cable

Rome, March 2—
THE political situation is at a standstill, and the lull is expected to continue, as Parliament is not likely to reopen as early as had been anticipated. The Senate will resume its work toward the middle of March, when army reforms and the budget will be fully discussed. As the sittings of the Senate will last until the beginning of April it is not thought probable that the Chamber will re-open before that date, as it is the custom to avoid opening both the Chamber and Senate at the same time, so as to allow ministers to attend the debates in that branch of Parliament which is opened.

The Chamber, therefore, in all probability, will be opened after the Easter recess, according to Popolo d'Italia, Benito Mussolini's organ.

STATE GASOLINE INQUIRY STARTS

Commission Is Forwarding Questionnaire on Prices to Leading Dealers

Complying with an order from the General Court, the special Commission on the Necessaries of Life today sent a questionnaire to principal gasoline dealers in this State requesting information tending to reveal the reason for the recent increase in the retail price of gasoline in this State.

On Feb. 25 the Legislature adopted an order requesting the commission to make an investigation.

"Consumers paying for a commodity as well as those dealing in it are entitled to a square deal," the letter reads. "It is not fair and reasonable for consumers to be willing to pay them. However, when prices are suddenly and greatly increased with little or no explanation, the suspicion of the consumers that they are being exploited becomes a conviction. The oil industry apparently neglected to advise consumers why the price of gasoline was increased about 40 per cent in a period of three weeks and over 56 per cent in a period of three months."

Great Sum Involved

In the questionnaire which the commission sent to about 20 concerns or representatives of concerns which deal most extensively in gasoline in Massachusetts, Eugene C. Hultman, chairman, says:

"A sum of about three weeks' time is to be paid, 1925—the retail price of gasoline to consumers in Massachusetts was increased from 18 cents to 25 cents a gallon; this increase of 7 cents a gallon was in addition to 2 cents a cent, which was up recently as a result of the law of supply and demand," as Mr. Bedford held, but as the "result of the law of successful ability to rob the public."

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PHOTOGRAPHS SENT TO THREE CITIES BY WIRE

First Simultaneous Action—Pictures Ready for Press in Seven Minutes

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Transmission of photographs over telephone wires 3600 miles long simultaneously to three cities was tested here by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and was declared by officials to have been a complete success.

It was the first time such transmission of photographs had been attempted to more than one city at once and over so great a distance.

Nearly a dozen pictures were sent to New York, Chicago, and San Francisco, only seven minutes being required for each print. Officials of the company here were in touch by telegraph with their offices in the three cities and were told that the experiment was without a hitch.

Inauguration Pictures

The inauguration was arranged, the officials said, as a final test before announcing establishment of a general transcontinental picture transmission service and to perfect arrangements for sending pictures of the presidential inauguration.

One of the pictures transmitted was of President and Mrs. Coolidge, taken as they departed this morning from the First Congregational Church. Within seven minutes after the negative was placed on the transmitting machine, the picture was available for publication in New York, Chicago and San Francisco.

While the demonstration was in progress, a photograph was taken of the machinery and group of spectators.

The film was developed half an hour and seven minutes later duplicates were in the three cities.

It was the second public demonstration of the apparatus which was perfected by engineers of the Bell Telephone Company and the American Telephone &

STATE CAMPAIGN BY DRY LEAGUE

W. D. Upshaw, a Prohibition Leader in Congress, to Give Series of Talks

William D. Upshaw (D.), representative from Georgia, a leader of the prohibition forces in Congress and national dry campaigner, is coming to Massachusetts next week for a series of addresses under the auspices of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League. William M. Forgrave, state superintendent, announces.

His opening address will be delivered at a mass meeting in the Hyde Park Baptist Church next Sunday morning, March 8, at 10:30 o'clock, on the subject, "America's Greatest Battle." That afternoon at 3 o'clock he will speak at the Cambridge Y. M. C. A. and in the evening at the First Universalist Church of Worcester.

Pledges by Officials Urged

A year ago Mr. Upshaw spoke on "Loyalty to the Constitution" at a mass meeting in People's Temple, Boston. At that time he declared: "The people of this country are weary of the bootlegger and the law-breaker, and will rise up as the Vigilantes of the old west and drive them from the land." In Congress, Mr. Upshaw has been an advocate of requiring all federal officials to take a pledge to abstain from use of liquor.

While in Massachusetts next week his subject at the general mass meetings will be same as at Hyde Park, while at the Rotary Club meetings he will talk on "The Citizen Worthwhile." At the high schools his topic will be "Pluck and Purpose."

Week's Itinerary

His complete itinerary follows: Sunday, March 8: 10:30 a. m., Hyde Park Baptist Church; 3 p. m., Cambridge, Y. M. C. A.; 8 p. m., First Universalist Church, Worcester.

Monday, March 9: 10:30 a. m., Springfield ministers' meeting; noon, Monday Lunch Club; 8 p. m., First Congregational Church.

Tuesday, March 10: 8 p. m., First Methodist Episcopal Church, Holbrook.

Wednesday, March 11: 12:15 p. m., Rotary Club of Malden; 7:30, Congregational Church of Everett.

Thursday, March 12: 10:30 a. m., Lynn Classical High School; 12:15, Rotary Club of Lowell; 7:30, Methodist Episcopal Church at Maynard.

Friday, March 13: 8 p. m., Congregational Church at Stoughton.

Saturday, March 14: 7:30 p. m., Congregational Church at Whitman.

Sunday, March 15: 10:30 a. m., Washington Street Baptist Church, Lynn; 3 p. m., First Parish Meeting House, Concord; 7 p. m., Porter Congregational Church, Brockton.

All evening meetings are open to the public.

MUSIC

Jeritza

Maria Jeritza gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, assisted by Maximilian Rose, violinist, and Emil Polak, pianist.

After Mr. Rose had played a Larghetto by Handel in a transcription by Hubay and a Rondo by Mozart as

EVENTS TONIGHT

Women's City Club: Yusuke Tsuji, Japanese author, speaks on "Unbreakable Effect of the Exchange on American Relations with Japan." Funit Hall, 7:45.

Anti-Saloon League of Women Voters' Talk by Miss Lucy Hutchins, probation officer, in course on municipal government. Carnegie Y. W. C. A., 8 p. m.

State Library Association of Boston: Meeting, address by Frank P. Spear, president of Northeastern University; Prof. Edward A. Steiner of Tent and Awning Manufacturers of New England, convention, American House.

Boston School Committee: Meeting, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Rockwood Union: A. A. of Rockwood vs. Melrose Town Team; Rockwood vs. Greenwood; Boston Arena, 8:30.

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FEDERAL ESTATE TAX REPEAL QUESTION WIDELY DISCUSSED

One Group Believes Capitalistic Idea Has Been Carried Too Far—Other Believes Tax Is Socialistic Instrument

Proposed repeal of the federal estate tax, or inheritance tax, as it is popularly called, which was discussed recently in Washington at a conference of representatives of 46 states, called by the National Tax Association, already has given rise to considerable discussion by students of taxation as to the wisdom of such a course.

While there is one group of economists which believes that the estate tax is a Socialistic or anti-capitalistic instrument for the breaking up of vast private fortunes, there is another group which is convinced that the capitalistic idea has been carried too far.

Two Groups Represented

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, is representative of the first group, at least in so far as the simple economics of the matter is concerned. This group believes that capital is being overburdened by the estate tax; that in theory as well as in effect the tax is confiscatory and that it serves no capitalistic purpose.

Prof. Frederick A. Cleveland, economist and occupant of the chair of United States citizenship under the Maxwell Foundation at Boston University, is representative of the other group. Not that he is involved in leadership in any political or explosive sense, but rather his views are those shared by this particular group. This bloc of taxonomists holds that capital, as manifested in inherited wealth, should be heavily taxed.

The federal estate tax is one levied directly against the decedent's estate and not against the heirs and inheritants. Therefore, as is the case in the operation of the inheritance tax laws of the various states, all estates over \$50,000 are taxed by the Government on a sliding scale as follows:

One per cent on the first \$50,000 over the \$50,000 exemption; 2 per cent on the next \$50,000; 3 per cent on the next, and so on up to the limit of the estate, or until 35 per cent has been reached in this progression.

It so happens that in the case of a \$100,000 estate the progression will stop at 35 per cent. If the estate exceeds \$100,000, the progression is continued up to 40 per cent where it stops. The percentages of these various blocks are then added. This is the gross tax.

How It Works Out

From this sum, however, the law allows a 25 per cent credit. For example, the progression of taxation on a \$10,000,000 estate, with added amounts to \$2,561,000. Twenty-five per cent of this, or the sum \$640,000, is the gross tax.

The states are understood to favor the repeal of the federal estate tax on the ground that it deprives them of revenue which would mean a great deal of them, but which means little to the Federal Government. This is a view held by Mr. Mellon, who points out that the whole return which the Federal Government receives from estate taxes, amounting to about \$11,000,000 under present rates, is insignificant in comparison with the general receipts of the Government.

It is not argued by the proponents of repeal that the accumulation of great wealth as represented in the vast private fortunes that have been inherited during the present generation are not properly a source of revenue but they are understood to take the position that inheritance taxes are more properly the source of revenue for the states.

Injustices Alleged

Experts who have explored the subject declare that the systems of taxing inheritances in the United States result in an accumulation of injustices that approach extortion, with duplications, triplications, and quadruplications of payments. They say that it is possible for the same piece of property to be taxed five times, and that heirs under certain conditions may be confronted by a tax bill amounting to 265 per cent of the value of the property they inherit.

But there are other objections to the estate tax aside from the specific inequities of its application. Some think it fundamentally unsound to impose large taxes on capital and are unwillingly opposed to it if its purpose is to break up and distribute huge private fortunes.

Mr. Mellon, in his last report on the estate tax, declared that its accumulative effect was confiscatory. Taxes usually have to be paid in cash, he pointed out, and a man's life work in building up a business is often lost to the heirs through its operation. Estate taxes, he says, come out of capital and not income, with the result that the Nation and the states are, to the extent to which they tax inheritances and estates, living on the country's capital and thus reducing the country's earning power.

Tax Based on Theory

Further, it is said by Mr. Mellon, the federal Government's right to tax inheritances is based on no specific constitutional power but on the theory of an excise tax. This is summed up briefly the point of view of those who are opposed, both in theory and in its practical effects, to the estate tax.

Turning to the question of property rights, Dr. Cleveland said:

"A few years ago, surely not more than three years, society would have been quite upset had one suggested such a thing as a zoning law."

Fancy telling a man he could not build a store on his own land if he wished? Or that he could not let his property to a saloon keeper? There are scores of restrictions, if one will stop to think, in which we control certain activities of the individual in the interest of the whole. What would have been the reaction of society to this state of affairs 20 years ago?

There was a time when many people regarded government as a necessary thing, the sole functions of which should be to preserve order and repel invasion. Everything beyond that was the invasion of per-

sonal privilege. Today only a comparatively small per cent of governmental income goes for those purposes. Ninety per cent is for public service of other descriptions."

Cleveland on Capitalism

Dr. Cleveland does not subscribe to the idea that the breaking up of great estates, the taking of large blocks of capital from inherited estates to build roads, railroads or any other forms of public utility will eventually destroy the country's earning power. The view of orthodox capitalism on this point is that if all inheritances, large and small, were taxed 40 per cent it would be only two or three generations before private ownership of property would cease to exist, because the tax does not mean that the Government is accumulating this capital, but that it is being spent for current expenses.

The argument Dr. Cleveland regards as pretty much of a presumption. This money, in his view, is spent for public service and it is for society to say how it shall be served. He did not believe that there is the slightest foundation for the argument that heavy taxes on the capital of the rich is a step toward Communism. That, too, he calls a presumption. The American people have always shown common sense in such matters, he said, and can be depended on to keep their balance.

Dr. Cleveland has no quarrel with capitalism up to a certain point. He recognizes that America is a capitalist country, and that the present attitude of society toward capital is traditional. Capitalism is all right, far and away, leadership in the American west, he thinks. Leadership he regards as necessary and capital a means of establishing it. He is not sympathetic toward the view that vast private fortunes should be inherited intact and left intact simply on a basis of property right. The history of industry, he says, shows that in the vast majority of cases where big businesses have been inherited and operated by heirs, these industries have faded out in the second or third generation.

Concerning the alleged excessive-ness of the estate tax one not infrequently hears the argument that an estate of \$2,000,000 has been taxed \$50,000 or that a \$5,000,000 estate has been reduced by taxation to \$3,000,000. Dr. Cleveland suggests that perhaps the thing to take note of here is not that the tax is \$2,000,000 but that the heirs still have left \$3,000,000—the accumulation of which they probably had little or no part. This, as against the showing of a man worth \$5,000 who is taxed, say 1 per cent. The rate of taxation for him is low, and the excise on the heir high, one has \$4,500 left, and the other \$3,000,000 after the Government has finished with him. This is only one of the many high lights of the question, and is raised as illustrative of the traditional tendency of the people to see the size of the tax rather than what is left.

ART

Jane Peterson

Jane Peterson returns to Boston after a year and is exhibiting a new group of paintings at the Vose Galleries in Copley Square. The latest source of material for her is Constantinople, which seems to be so well adapted to the painterly power of the artist that impresses her.

The glistening sunlight, the deep blue skies, the pale opalescent waters offer many opportunities of the question, and is raised as illustrative of the traditional tendency of the people to see the size of the tax rather than what is left.

HOTEL EXPOSITION PLANS UNDER WAY

Governor and Mayor to Aid in Big May Event

Governor Fuller, Mayor Curley and Allen T. Treadway, Representative from the First District, head the honorary committee for the first annual New England Hotel Men's Exposition to be held in Mechanics Building May 11 to 16, it was announced today.

Others who will be associated on the committee are Calvin Austin, president of the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc.; Howard B. Blum, president of the Boston & Albany Railroad; George Fort, vice-president of the Boston & Maine Railroad; Arthur P. Russell, vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; Joseph L. Rankin, president of the Fruit and Produce Exchange; and E. F. Culley, president of the Luncheon Club.

In addition the various states will be represented as follows: Frank A. Cantwell of the Hotel Stratfield, Vice-depot, president of the Connecticut Hotel Association; Emile F. Coulon of the Hotel Westminster, Boston, president of the Massachusetts Hotel Association; N. P. M. Jacobs of the Rockingham Hotel, Portsmouth, president of the New Hampshire Hotel Association; Arthur L. Wilder of Woodstock Inn, Woodstock, president of the Vermont Hotel Association; Harry A. Chapman of the Banzo House, president of the Maine State Hotel Association; Lerman C. Prior of the Hotels Brunswick and Lenox, president of the Boston Hotel Association, and Frank C. Hall of the Hotel Somersett, Boston, president of the New England Hotel Men's Association.

It is fortunate that theory in art can be set aside, and one is free to enjoy objects without thought of it. Artists are constantly pouring over these problems, the solutions of which go comparatively unnoticed. The art that conceals art is of fundamental importance to any person who cares to have his work last. It is just this intellectual planning that gives the pictures their importance, even to the layman who remains happily unaware of the fact. The ingenious hand of the artist covers up all the traces of his plans. The greater the simplicity of his performance in these results the greater his success.

Boston Art Notes

At Grace Horne's Gallery on Newbury Street, there is an exhibition of water colors by Elliot O'Hara. The pictures were painted in many lands.

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Dr. William M. Jardine, Democratic and Pragmatic

Kansas College President Goes to Washington With a Policy of Co-operation for Farmers

By NELSON ANTRIM CRAWFORD
Kansas State Agricultural College
Manhattan, Kan.

Special Correspondence
TWO characteristics stand out plainly in Dr. William M. Jardine, the new United States Secretary of Agriculture. The better one is that he is an artist of large scenic vision, painter of cathedrals, bridges, expansive views of the city. He has a charm quite its own. One gets great pleasure in recognizing some favorite places that have contributed to the subject matter of this artist.

At the same gallery, there are water colors by Herbert J. Finn, an English artist who at present occupies Whistler's Chelsea studio.

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ELECTRIC FARM SURVEY STARTS

New Hampshire Undertaking Expected to Cover Three-Year Period

DURHAM, N. H., March 2. (Special)—Under the direction of the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station at the State University a three-year study of the problems connected with the electrifying of New Hampshire farms begins this week.

The work, which has been planned with the state committee on the relation of electricity to agriculture, will be conducted by W. T. Ackerman of Hartford, Conn., who has been appointed project leader. The plan has the backing of New England and national committees and will be the first investigation of the kind undertaken in New England.

The investigation will involve a detailed study of the maximum amount of electricity which could be economically used on representative dairy, poultry, fruit and general farms. In connection with the study a survey of some 500 farms will be made of the present use of electrical power.

Mr. Ackerman has had charge of the agricultural engineering department at Connecticut Agricultural College, and has taught engineering at both Iowa State College and Virginia Polytechnic Institute. He is a graduate of both Connecticut and Iowa State colleges.

The New Hampshire state committee on the relation of electricity to agriculture is composed of: F. A. Belden of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston; John G. Winant, Governor of New Hampshire; Charles W. Barker, Exeter; Roy D. Hunter, Claremont; H. N. Sawyer, Master of State Grange, Atkinson; G. M. Putnam, president New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation; L. W. Hitchcock, electrical engineering department, University of New Hampshire; E. P. Robinson, state leader of county agricultural agents; R. W. Smith, Power & Light Co.; and J. C. Kendall, director, Agricultural Experiment Station.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY POLICIES DEFENDED

Professor Frankfurter Speaks at Ford Hall Forum

"What has become and will become of the Progressive Party?" Prof. Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School was asked, following his address on "The Meaning of the Progressive Movement" at Ford Hall Forum last night.

The central issue upon which that party is founded," he answered, "transcends in importance Mr. La Follette or any individual, and the movement will continue as long as there are people in the United States who believe there are danger spots in its social and political organization which should be corrected in a progressive, constructive manner. At the last election there were 5,000,000 such persons."

The speaker added:

President Coolidge has told us that the inheritance tax will be abandoned by the federal government, and that it is undesirable to disown large accumulations of property. We progressives challenge that view. It is the fundamental difference between us for the reasons mentioned by Webster—that the encouragement of great individual accumulation of wealth is the building up of dangerous and uncontrollable forces. But that does not mean that private property can go unless the integrity of the individual human being also goes. If you believe we must strive for substantial equality of economic conditions, because that will ensure freedom and spontaneity for the individual man and woman, then we must for each specific situation work out a way of realizing the ideal."

"ROOM" ADVERTISING ALLEGED

A communication has been received by the Boston Central Labor Union from the Central Labor Council of Boston, concerning certain "room" advertising that has appeared throughout the country concerning conditions in Oregon was misleading and that Oregon has her unemployment problems as well as other parts of the country.

HARVARD TEACHERS TO MEET

"Pressing Problems of the Modern High School" is the topic for discussion at the thirty-fourth annual

meeting of the Harvard Teachers' Association to be held at Sanders Theater, Cambridge, on March 14.

Among the speakers will be Dr. Aubrey A. Douglass, Dr. John M. Brewer, Prof. Frederick G. Nichols of Harvard, and Prof. Jessie B. Davis of the University. The annual dinner of the association will follow at Harvard Union. Oscar C. Gallagher, superintendent of the Brookline public schools, will act as toastmaster, and Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell of Columbia University and Eugene R. Smith, headmaster of Beaver Country Day School, will be the principal speakers.

ENDLESS CAVERNS FURTHER EXPLORED

Professor Cherrie Tells of Recent Expedition

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., March 2 (Special)—Reporting penetration of underground passageways to a point two miles beyond any previous explorations, Prof. George K. Cherrie, who has just returned to his home in New Fane, tells of the results of investigations in the Endless Caverns of Newmarket, Vt., under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

The exploration of the Virginia caverns was begun Jan. 10. There were four explorers in the party. They were Harry Walsh, an ethnologist; Dr. Chester A. Reeds, a geologist connected with the Museum of Natural History; Dr. Keeley, who accompanied Robert Peary on several Arctic expeditions, and Professor Cherrie.

As is usual in large caves, the explorers found a wealth of stalactite and stalagmite formations, some of them almost as large as a man's body at the base and all tapering to a point. Some of these incrustations are candle-like in appearance, colored a yellow tint, the coloring being formed by the seeping and dropping of water through the roof of limestone.

Signs of life in the caverns were few, Professor Cherrie said. A few small bats of the species which inhabit New England in the summer time, were found. The explorers also found many pebbles, or coral fossils, as Professor Cherrie termed them, indicating that in centuries gone by the caverns were part of an ocean bed.

At the furthest cavern reached by the explorers—point three miles from the entrance—Prof. Cherrie noted a strong draft of air which indicated that there was probably an opening into the outside world at some point not yet reached—an opening located somewhere in the mountain fastnesses perhaps miles away from the main entrance and as yet undiscovered by the few natives who only occasionally tread the mountain regions.

HARVARD CLUB TIES MILTON FOR TITLE

MASSACHUSETTS SQUASH RACQUETS ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING—CLASS C FINAL

Winner	Score	Loss	Pct.
Harvard Club	37	13	.740
Harvard Club	37	13	.740
Union B. C.	36	14	.720
Weston	32	18	.640
Harvard	25	25	.500
Union Inn	20	30	.400
Newton Club	16	34	.320
Newton Center	12	38	.280
Newton Center	9	45	.100

Harvard Club and Milton Club are tied for Class C winners in the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association race as the season closes, and, although it is undecided at present, a playoff will later be arranged. Harvard Club won all five of its matches over the week-end from Lincoln Inn Society, while Weston Squash Racquets Club defeated Milton 9 to 2, enabling Harvard Club to advance.

Other results Saturday were: Harvard Freshmen 5, Boston Athletic Association; Walkover Club 5, Newton Center; 10, Tenants 6; Union Club 3, Newton Club 4.

Walkover of Brockton follows Harvard Club and Milton in the standing with 36 victories and 14 losses, and a lead of four matches over Union Boat Club, which is next in line.

HARVARD WRESTLERS WIN

Harvard University found no trouble during its first competition of the year at wrestling, Saturday, in Cambridge. The Crimson won four bouts before the Tigers started business, and, although the Tigers later won, the final score first for the visitors, when he touched Ruth Harmon's shoulder to the mat, while the Crimson's Jimmie Ruel was in an upright cradle hold and was scored in 30 seconds.

Walkover Club of Brockton follows Harvard Club and Milton in the standing with 36 victories and 14 losses, and a lead of four matches over Union Boat Club, which is next in line.

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BENGAL AGAINST POLITICAL USE OF UNION FUNDS

Chamber of Commerce Takes Exception to Trade Unions Bill

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28 (Special Correspondence)—Subject to certain important modifications, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce accept the leading fundamentals of the Indian Trade Unions Bill, believing that genuine combinations of workers formed, not with the object of creating discord, but with the object of advancing the prosperity of the workers, will be welcomed by employers of labor.

The Chamber of Commerce, with one exception, approved of the statutory objects of trade unions as originally laid down by the Government of India. That exception was the empowering of unions to utilize their funds for political purposes. The Government of India accepted the views of the Chamber, who, however, still held that it is doubtful if the mere exclusion of politics from the list of objects is sufficient, and consider that it might be possible for a union to get round the act by paying salary to an officer who might devote the whole or the greater part of his time to political work.

Clause 20 Causes Concern

The Chamber of Commerce are also somewhat apprehensive about Clause 20, which provides that only the bare majority of the executive of each union need be persons actually employed as workers in the particular industry to which the union relates. This clause was originally inserted in response to a proposal made by the Chamber in 1922, because the Indian workers of today are not sufficiently well educated to undertake the complete control of a union.

Now, however, the Chamber of Commerce are somewhat apprehensive with a far larger number of members. The executive there will be danger of a union devolving in the direction of a political organization. The Chamber of Commerce, therefore, recommend that the union executive should contain 75 per cent of union workers, and that provisions penalizing the expenditure of union funds in any shape on political work should be inserted in the bill.

Disagreement on Registration

The committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce emphatically declare that registration of unions should be compulsory. In this respect they disagree with the Govern-

ment of India, who propose that it should be made optional.

The Government, the Chamber of Commerce point out, propose to confer upon registered unions certain privileges, such as a considerable measure of immunity from civil and criminal penalties, and those directed against trade unions and their members. On the other hand, unions will have corresponding obligations, and the Chamber of Commerce fear that unless registration be made compulsory, the position will remain much as it is today and that there will be no rush to register.

Unregistered unions, the chamber suggest, should receive no recognition from the Government or from employers. The Chamber of Com-

IRISH VETERANS JOIN BRITISH

Political Reason for Act Denied by Chairman of Executive Council

DUBLIN, Feb. 16 (Special Correspondence)—At the third annual conference of the Legion of Irish Ex-Service Men, held in Dublin recently, with Gen. Sir W. B. Hickie pres-

ident Legion in England. There was no foundation for that statement.

Colonel Crosfield, vice-chairman of the British Legion, said that the fact that the Irish Legion had asked to be taken into the British Legion was the finest compliment that had ever yet been paid to the British Legion.

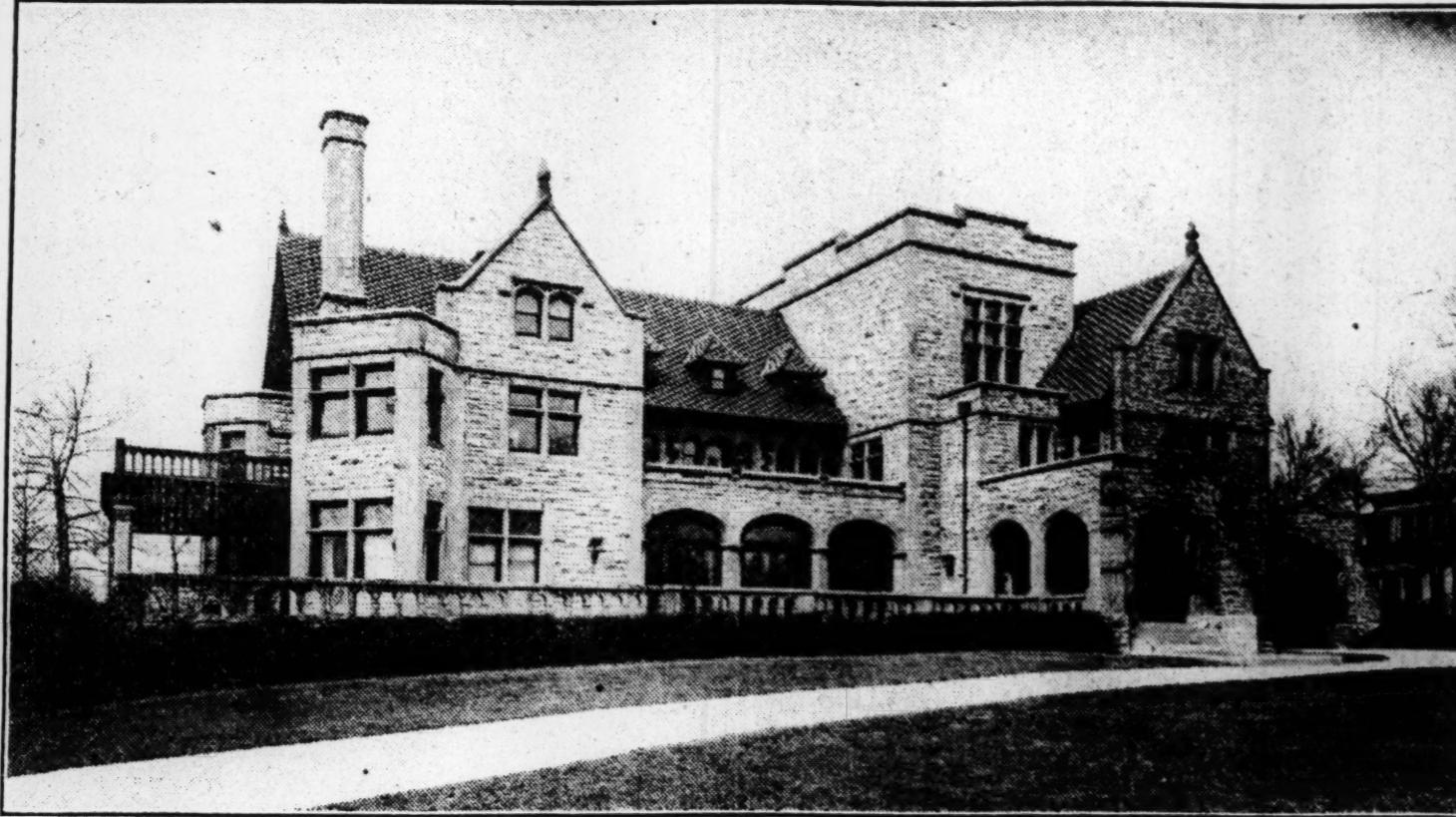
This meeting was followed by a dinner in the Sherbourne Hotel, which was the inaugural dinner of the British Legion (Ireland) of Ex-Service Men. General Hickie pres-

ided. Senator Sir Bryan Mahon, respond-

ing to the toast of "Ireland," said he was not pessimistic about the future of Ireland. Those who saw the enthusiasm with which the an-

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merce also regret that the Government has incorporated no provision for the appointment of trustees in whose name the funds and property of the union would be vested, nor for audit of union accounts, nor against picketing.

BIBLE DISTRIBUTION IN CANADA

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 26 (Special Correspondence)—That translations of the Scriptures into 39 different languages had been made for the use of the population of Canada alone was the statement made at the annual meeting of the Upper Canada Bible Society; 147,308 copies of the Bible had been sent out by the society.

president, in the chair, the following resolution was passed:

That this area conference of the British Legion (Ireland) requests with the British Empire Service League that the Irish Free State will continue as a constant member of the British Empire Service League, the British Legion (Ireland) will have the same representation and status as the late Legion of Irish Ex-Service Men.

Upward of 100 delegates from the 26 counties attended. The General congratulated the delegates upon the excellent work which had been done in the face of immense difficulties, and referred to the unequalled good behavior of the ex-service men since the peace. Owing to the exceptional conditions prevailing in Ireland, the ex-service men, after watching the matter very carefully, had come to the conclusion that there was nothing else to be done but join up with the English Legion.

W. P. Walker, chairman of the executive, pointed out that they were not actuated by any motive other than what was best for the ex-service men as a collective body. The suggestion might be made that the ex-service men had some political reason for linking up with the British Legion.

The road cost them \$20,000 and they have \$15,000 left over to keep the highway in repair.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Mrs. Stella Wageman, Chicago, Ill. Arthur E. Wageman, Chicago, Ill. Miss Helen Lindroth, New York City. Miss Nellie A. Graham, Pittsfield, Mass. Miss Myra E. Cooper, Pittsfield, Mass.

paring by legislation to attack the very foundation and principle of the law and to legalize the sale of intoxicating liquor in Ontario. Let there be no uncertainty in the public mind in regard to the alcoholic strength of the liquor of which it is proposed to allow the sale. It is intoxicating."

The executive committee's report contained the following recommendations: That, instead of increasing the alcoholic content of permitted beer, it should be decreased; that pulpit and Sunday school send forth a ringing call for obedience to the law; that liquor prescriptions should be limited to six ounces; that the permit system by which no medical practitioner may issue a prescription for liquor without taking out a permit be adopted; that in all major offenses against the Ontario Temperance Act imprisonment should be substituted for fines in case of second offenses; that foreigners guilty of repeated offenses be deported.

Reviewing the promises of the Premier to strengthen the act as a result of the majority vote gained by the prohibitionists in the recent plebiscite, Mr. Fleming said: "It would now appear that the law is to be altered without the people saying they desire to alter it. Conclusions are being drawn from the vote that we believe to be utterly unwarranted. The Government is not proceeding to 'strengthen its weaknesses' as promised by the Premier, but is pre-

pared to do so."

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Pupils Furnish Pen Pictures of Two Great Harvard Men

Dean Briggs, Who Is Retiring, and Dr. Copeland, Who Succeeds Him, Have Made Monuments for Themselves in the Esteem of Their Students

The moving of two great figures long associated with Harvard has received appreciation seldom equaled. Dean LeBaron R. Briggs retires after nearly a half century of teaching service to take a trip to Europe and then to write leisurely. Dr. Townsend Copeland, who succeeds Dean Briggs, comes to the occupancy of the Boylston chair of rhetoric and oratory, endowed in 1774, is incidentally made a full professor after these many years as associate professor, during which time he has won extensive fame as a teacher of and an authority on English, for reasons that many besides Harvard men can tell.

To many others may be added the following tributes by two former students of these renowned educators:

Dean Briggs will go down in college history as "The First Gentleman of Harvard." It is a phrase that his students like to recall when they gather. A curious look comes into their faces when Dean Briggs is mentioned, a look of kindness and good will, for he has impressed his sense of humor, his good will, his idealism through two generations.

Dean Briggs is renowned for his wit. And the years have mellowed it somewhat since it first was used "on the side of the Angels." The corrections which he has written on the margins of themes of students, turned in to him in the famous "English 5" advanced composition course, are models of succinct, amusing criticism.

This course has been a relaxation for Dean Briggs for many years. It has brought together talented writers while they were still undergraduates. Owen Wister was one of them. The course is limited to 25. Lucky has been the fledgling author who squeezed into it. Dean Briggs would read every word of every theme submitted to him.

Well-Known "English 5"

In the rush of duties as president of Radcliffe College (when it emerged from being the "Harvard Annex"), dean of the Harvard faculty of arts and sciences, Boylston professor of rhetoric and oratory, and member of the advisory committee on college athletics, Dean Briggs always had time for the minutiae of errors of spelling, punctuation, or style in his "English 5."

There were always joyous classes, meeting in the ivy-covered schools of old Sever Hall! Dean Briggs's scholars like to tell of the incidents that happened there, of the quips between a witty professor and a smart class, of the stimulation they got there toward good writing and honest craftsmanship. Dean Briggs read aloud the best pieces, his voice always betraying immense pleasure over the merriest parts. Many of these themes contained excellent writing. In the current number of *The Atlantic Monthly*, for example, is an article by a Harvard undergraduate first read aloud recently by Dean Briggs in "English 5."

The "Briggs Marginalia" on students' themes gives promise of becoming famous. One student was surprised to find ink blots on a returned theme that came from the professor's office. Inscrutable words were beside the blots. Deciphered at length they were found to be those which old-fashioned teachers once caused erring students to mark beside similar untidiness: "Le Baron Briggs, hic fecit." It was the Dean's apology.

"Sport for Sport's Sake"

It is a remarkable thing in Dean Briggs' career, his acquaintances say, that beside being a "scholar and a gentleman," he has also been a sportsman in the best sense. To this, no doubt, his success in the athletic field was due.

The annals of the various inter-collegiate athletic associations in which he held official position as "Harvard envoy" are the repositories of some of the best writing on sport for sport's sake. To the bickerings of college coaches and a sporting world whose professionalism was darkened by professionalism, Dean Briggs—his writings show—brought the clarifying reagents of wit and wisdom, expressed in faultless English, and an unmatched nobility.

Time after time his words have been quoted in which the whole cavalcade of American college athletes followed, when they rang out with the message that youth's finest duty is "to play the game" fairly, wholeheartedly, cheerfully. What is best in the wholesome rivalry now existing between Harvard, Yale and Princeton, or the "Big Three," Dean Briggs' friends say, is the result of the new plane upon which he helped to put their athletic relationship.

Dean Briggs' wide range of sympathies is seen from the fact that besides being author of various essays on the problems, he is also an excellent poet, and furthermore does not disdain to be known as an amateur baseball fan. For his national influence on amateur athletics and his leadership in the early days of Radcliffe College, Dean Briggs' wider renown will doubtless rest. But those who have known him best in the classroom say that a more lasting, if more restricted, fame will remain for him there, as "First Gentleman of Harvard."

BOWDOIN PROFESSOR RESIGNS

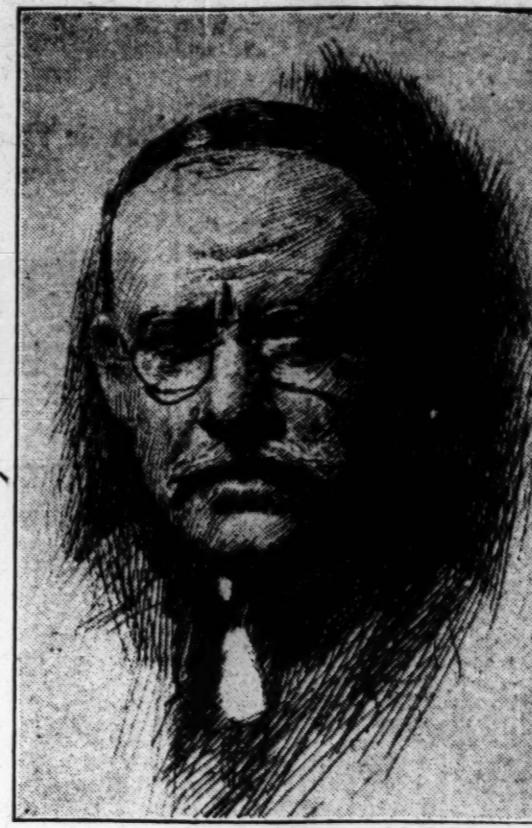
BRUNSWICK, Me., Feb. 27.—William Hawley Davis, professor of English and public speaking at Bowdoin College, has resigned to become a member of the English department at Leland Stanford University.

Professor Davis, who is doing special work at Leland Stanford at the present time, has been a member of the Bowdoin faculty since 1910.

Harvard's Reputation Is Based on Men Like These



From Photograph by Purdy, Boston
DEAN LEBARON R. BRIGGS
Retiring Head of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and
Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory.



Courtesy of B. J. Brimmer Co.
DR. CHARLES T. COPELAND
Associate Professor, Who After 32 Years of Meritorious
Service, is to Succeed Dean Briggs.

CITIES INCREASE OBLIGATIONS AS GOVERNMENT ECONOMIZES

New York Cited as Example of Way Municipalities Are Piling Up Debts—Advisability of Incurring Burdensome Debts to Be Paid in Installments Is Questioned

The following is the first of a series of articles prepared especially for The Christian Science Monitor on problems of municipal finance. The over-head, net debt and tax arrangements of key cities are to be compared, in an effort to clear up much of the mystery which surrounds city government. The articles are based on, but not limited to, the findings of the Census Bureau.

WASHINGTON, March 2—Every year, the Division of Financial Statistics of States and Cities, United States Census Bureau, sends its experts to gather the current facts and figures of administration in 261 cities of 30,000 or more people. These investigators remain at least a week and sometimes six months, delving into the archives. The numerical avalanche which they set in motion, upon reaching the national capital, becomes the raw material out of which evolve a seemingly endless variety of statistical tables.

These compilations are constantly being used by Government officials to aid them in solving problems arising in connection with their administrative actions in cities, counties, and states. In studying the cities, the Census Bureau divides them into the following groups:

Group	No. of Members	Populations
I	12	500,000 or more
II	11	200,000 to 500,000
III	52	100,000 to 200,000
IV	79	50,000 to 100,000
V	107	30,000 to 50,000

Individuality of Cities

As each city has its own individuality, so each group has certain common characteristics which give it an individuality of its own. The larger cities may not be older than the others, but they do things differently and do different things than the others.

Since the World War, public attention has been directed critically toward the way cities raise and spend money. Recently, President Coolidge pointed out to Congress that, though the Government is reducing its indebtedness, local governments throughout the United States are increasing their obligations at the rate of \$1,000,000,000 a year. Whether the cities are using their money and borrowings wastefully or constructively is indicated by the statistics of the Census Bureau.

New York City furnishes an illustration of how the cities are piling up debts. It is not only the worst offender, but it is also the most prodigal. The city will cost \$181,000,000 this year. This undoubtedly would add to its indebtedness. Would the city be justified in going into debt for a considerable part of this amount

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LIBEL PRECEDENT IN SANDARA SUIT

New Rulings Hoped for in Suit Against Lithuanian Weekly

As a result of a libel suit against the Lithuanian weekly paper *Sandara*, published in South Boston, the Supreme Court of Massachusetts will soon be called upon to define the phrase "freedom of the press." The boundaries of this freedom are at present extremely vague and New England editors have for many years sought to have them more clearly defined.

Individual members of the bench have declined invitations from editors to give a judicial interpretation of the phrase. Editors are now hoping that the *Sandara* case will call forth an authoritative pronouncement.

Reporting of grand jury proceedings, for instance, is conceded by rights to be contempt, subject only to the initiation of such proceedings by the district attorney or the grand jury itself. Much that savors of grand jury news has been printed from time to time, some newspapers daring to print what others will not.

The daring of the newspapers has been accounted for by the fact that district attorneys are elected to office. Their political success depends considerably upon publicity, and, as a result, district attorneys have not

acted against newspapers.

CHORUS OPEN TO ALL

New members will be accepted for the chorus conducted at Harvard and Radcliffe College in connection with Prof. Archibald T. Davison's course on "Singing in Schools and Communities," at a meeting in Fay House, Radcliffe, next Wednesday evening, at 7:15 o'clock. No voice trials are required and anyone who can sing is welcome. The chorus meets on Wednesday evenings.

EVERETT PETITION DENIED

The full bench of the Supreme Court today dismissed the petition of W. J. C. Strachan and 189 other residents of Everett against the Beacon Oil Company. In the petition the residents sought to have the oil company enjoined from operating its 60-acre plant in Everett on the complaint that it constituted a nuisance and that it was a fire menace.

SINKING FUND

Year	Funded or fixed	Net debt—Total
1910	\$4,322,114,718	\$3,280,645,947
1919	3,352,688,786	\$11,516,426
1917	3,150,424,610	2,541,172,360
1916	2,920,406,406	89,757
1915	2,490,461,618	2,245,306,412
1914	2,305,059,117	1,950,006,813
1913	2,065,230,750	1,808,828,382
1912	1,848,750,484	1,701,521
1907	1,657,239,345	1,294,878,759
1906	1,425,741,403	56,04
1905	1,223,101,328	53,004,682

Only large city trying it—and it has Congress to fall back on.

The following table shows how deeply the city groups are in debt:

ETCHINGS EXHIBITED

AMHERST, Mass., March 2 (Special)—Two exhibits, one of etchings and the other of photographic views taken by Prof. F. A. Waugh of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, were opened here today. The Jones Library, Inc., houses the etchings and of March 10. Professor Bates, who will direct the presentation, announces that one purpose will be to illustrate the possibilities of the drama in forcefully presenting religious subjects.

MAINE JUSTICE SWORN IN

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 27.—In the presence of four members of the Executive Council, several heads of departments, and a dozen spectators, Gov. Ralph O. Brewster today administered the oath of office to the new chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, Justice Scott Wilson of Portland.

PYTHIAN OFFICIAL NAMED

Appointment of Joseph S. Spencer, Boston attorney, who has been a member of the judiciary committee of the grand lodge, Knights of Pythias of Massachusetts, since 1906, as grand outer guard of the order, is announced by William C. Lord, grand chancellor. He succeeds Bertram R. Heathcote, resigned.

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Art News and Comment—Musical Events

New York Art Gallery Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Feb. 26

A MEMORIAL exhibition of the work of Maurice Prendergast is being held at the Kraushaar Galleries until the fourth of March. His paintings range from a New York river scene done in 1895 to the last canvases from his hand of not so very long ago. While the change from the tentative patterning to the full-flowered figurings is perhaps large, yet it is particularly interesting to note how strongly the pictorial idiom which he made so peculiarly his own obtained from the beginning. Prendergast's art sprang in great measure from the Cezanne relinquishment of representation per se and the adoption of modeling in spectral terminology. He took his notations of natural events into an inner crucible of pictorial thought and brought forth the qualities and charm of design which were to spell but the one name, Prendergast.

There is no mistaking his tattered sequences, his conventionalized picturizations of the human show by land and sea. Wherever man set up his pageantry, on summer beach, on sparkling waterway, in park, or grove, whenever the holiday mood brought out his latent sense of revelry, there was Prendergast ready with his colors to make pictorial holidays too. There is so much of ingenuity, play in his color arrangements of colors, so much of almost artless art in their changing tonalities, that they have a decidedly enduring charm. While Prendergast did not venture far along the modern highway, he will always be put down among the modernists who found in the new-century freedom a chance to express an abiding sense of beauty with untrammeled stroke.

French Art

The Wildenstein Galleries have two important exhibitions of French art on at the present time. The large gallery is beautifully set forth with a series of decorative paintings of the eighteenth century in which the delicate versatility of that epoch is so perfectly embodied. Through the various panels and canvases runs the elegant tale of shepherdesses and she-clad nymphs, ribbed nymphs and putti, favorite images of myriads and folklore, embellished with garlands and tender blossoms, medallions and festooned with floral fancies and sprightly flairs. The tender charms of these overdoors and overmantels, these painted plaques and panels, was originally strengthened by the architectural settings which held them; they were merely pictorial interludes between pilaster or other architectural member. Yet in their separate state, they trail their souvenirs of salon and society, the scenes of shining canopies and gilded frames which have often looked down upon. A set of four decorative panels from the Crown Princess Margareta, which stands at the Stockholm Lyceum Club. Busts of the composers Norman and Soderman by Mrs. Nordin adorn the Royal Opera House and one of Almot, the renowned actor, is placed in the center of the foyer at the Royal Dramatic Theater. Her portrait bust of the clergyman Edward Evers is placed in the museum at Norrkoping, and her "Welcome," a charming statue, is to be seen at the Rosen Palace. Her "How to Nature" forms part of the collection in the Golden Gate Museum at San Francisco. Mrs. Nordin, who through these beautiful works has become the foremost Swedish sculptress, recently showed a new work to the representative of the Christian Science Monitor.

"I have a' pet idea," she said, "which has already taken shape and is now awaiting favorable conditions to become a great statue. This is my 'Ariel.' In art, just as in raising flowers, one must let the seed grow in peace, entirely alone. If it grows and lives, then one is eager to show it to the whole world. At first my conception was the 'Ariel' of Shakespeare's 'Tempest.' He lifts his wings for flight, as if bidding an inexorable farewell to a world from which he has already freed himself after accomplishing his mission according to the measure of the power with which he was endowed. As the work progressed my Ariel became more and more serious and there was little left of the gay and airy pattern. What later I wished to convey through it was: human nobility, a virile and powerful figure, filled with a sense of freedom, joy and flight from the everyday. It is the spirit of this new age, to fly in the air, to aspire and soar."

Mrs. Nordin possesses three important medals, the Royal Medal, received for her "Spring Dream," the Ducal Medal for "Twilight" and the Bronze Medal of the Baltic Exposition in 1914.

At the Jacques Seligmann Galleries, Mrs. Marie Stern is showing four painted screens by Barry Faulkner that are decidedly original and gay.

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CONSTANTINOPLE
BY
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AND
ETCHINGS
BY
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"Robin Hood," "Autumn in Virginia," "Village Square," and "Burgundy" are the subjects he has chosen for decorative treatment, are full of humor. The shady reaches of Sherwood Forest are scattered about with the familiar folk of the Merrie England that Hood so set by the heels, and the Virginians panels, lent by Mrs. E. H. Harriman, are likewise dotted with relevant incidents. The "Square" is lushly overshadowed with drooping elms, and the townsfolk are ordered about with fine effect. The "Burgundy," an eight-fold screen, Mr. Faulkner has kept to a

paler color scheme, enriched with much gold.

The Keppel Galleries have an interesting exhibition of the etched work of Charles H. Woodbury, the well-known Boston painter of the sea. The Salmagundi Club is displaying some charming landscapes in its annual exhibition and at the Art Center, Henri Caro-Delvalle is showing a large number of decorative paintings until March 7. Willard L. Metcalf is another of the many February exhibitors, and his present set of landscapes at the Milch Galleries fully embody the many well-known qualities of his art. R. F.

A GROUP BY ALICE NORDIN



Children Watching a Flight of Wild Geese.

Alice Nordin, a Swedish Sculptress

Stockholm, Sweden

Special Correspondence

A massive and imposing bust in Swedish marble of G. E. Klemming, former head State Librarian and founder of the Royal Swedish Library, made in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of his birth by the Swedish sculptress, Alice Nordin, has recently been placed in the main reading-room of the library. It stands on a high pedestal in the center window of the long room.

Mrs. Nordin has also made a bust of the Crown Princess Margareta, which stands at the Stockholm Lyceum Club. Busts of the composers Norman and Soderman by Mrs. Nordin adorn the Royal Opera House and one of Almot, the renowned actor, is placed in the center of the foyer at the Royal Dramatic Theater. Her portrait bust of the clergyman Edward Evers is placed in the museum at Norrkoping, and her "Welcome," a charming statue, is to be seen at the Rosen Palace. Her "How to Nature" forms part of the collection in the Golden Gate Museum at San Francisco. Mrs. Nordin, who through these beautiful works has become the foremost Swedish sculptress, recently showed a new work to the representative of the Christian Science Monitor.

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glowing colors and veiling mists gave the appearance of enchanted architecture—temples and castles—to the rock formations. The returning canvases had one point of view or another to be recognized by those who had been there, but puzzling to others unfamiliar with the outlook from the rim of the indescribable scenic marvel.

The etchers are more successful. George Elbert Burr, who has lived in Arizona since the publication of his "Etchings of the Desert," and Gustave Baumann sketched the architecture of the canyon, the twisted trees and shrubs, and clothed them in the atmosphere of storm clouds or rapids. Mr. Burr prints in the colors of light in black and white, appealing to the imagination as an epic of desert and river. Mr. Baumann's prints in color imply supernal grandeur while stirring the aesthetic sense of delight in beauty as the eyes feed upon the luminous gamuts of reds, blues and yellows playing exquisitely in warm purples, or sunlit radiance fading to dull oranges or combining to gleam in evasive deeper greens deepening to bronze in the dried vegetation and the rocks upon which it clings.

This adventure in wood-block cutting and printing is distinctly a feature of today. Groups of artists from Provincetown to Los Angeles practice it, approaching the climax illustrated in the Hibbard Memorial Collection of Mr. Baumann's prints in the Chicago Art Institute and the current show of prints in the Art Center, "St. Francis" contribution to the Illinois Artists' Exhibit. Created a sensation by its color values. Nowhere are artists more devoted to honest craftsmanship in drawing and printing than in the studios of painter-engravers. Prints, always an art for the many, today have come into their own.

"The Thundering Herd"

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, March 1—Rivoli Theater, "The Thundering Herd," a motion picture adaptation by Lucien Hubbard from Zane Grey's story, directed by William Howard.

Here is a "western" with a capital W. Galloping hoofs and the open trail have been "shot" times without number, but there are certain sequences in this latest Paramount portrait of the early west that are decidedly the last word. It is a tale of the little companies which wandered over the prairies back in the days of covered wagons, making a livelihood from the buffalo trade. There is a colorful story with sufficient dash of romance woven into the picture to quicken interest along the way, but the real concern is with the rushing herds of buffalo, the racing caravans of covered wagons, and the speckled Indian tribes. The views of snow-touched plain and mountain, by day and night, are inspiring, and the photography is wonderfully fine, clear, crisp, and unerring. The characterizations are of the same order and Jack Holt, Lois Wilson, Noah Beery, Raymond Hatton, Chas. Ogle, and Eulalie Jensen are the leading players. The main stars are inside the Yellow Star National Park and the use of the Government buffalo herds made this picture possible. To silence all qualms about the humaneness of this affair, a signed document from the custodian of the park is appended to the picture, vouching for the handling of the animals. R. F.

"Wings of Chance," by Hugh Stanlaus Stange, has been acquired by Adolph Klauber, for immediate production.

Martin Beck will produce George Middleton's "When Ships Come In" next season.

Galina Kopernak will play the part of Phrynette in the Actors' Theater revival of "Pierrot the Prodigal," in New York City.

Years ago nearly every American painter of standing visited the Grand Canyon and the American southwest. Thomas Moran spent years there. All endeavored to make drawings of the enigmatic chasm whose

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THE HOME FORUM

A Look at Socrates the Man

THE Socrates that the world knows has come down to us chiefly through two sources, the Dialogues of Plato and the writings of Xenophon (chiefly the *Memorabilia* and the *Symposium*). The latter, however, though they give us a few picturesque glimpses, are of comparatively slight importance. To be sure, what Socrates was himself we cannot know directly; what he was in the eyes of his most gifted understanding, we can never forget. It may be true that the picture is a composite one of Socrates and Plato himself; on such an assumption Pater says we should use the term the Platonic-Socrates, as if we were dealing with a kind of dual personality. Undoubtedly, in the philosophy, there is a large admixture of Plato, but in the series of scenes painted for us, Plato is so much the dramatic artist that the writer is kept absolutely in the background, barely even seen, when the picture of Socrates stands out, clearly individualized.

And how incomparable is that picture that has come down to us of the simple, sturdy, homespun philosopher! A rough-hewn figure, son of a laborer, a stone cutter; a vigorous heritage that witness Thomas Carlyle, whose father and grandfather before him were masons, "pithy, bitter-speaking bodies." But with the hardy vigor of Socrates, the pungent wit, which make him in some ways like the sage of Chelsea, there was a mellow geniality and friendliness which was wholly disarming.

That he was outwardly unprepossessing we know from the words of Alcibiades: "He is exactly like the masks of Socrates which may be seen in the statuary shops." But the unorthodoxity, the far from preternatural fire of intelligence must have burned, and a tender warmth of sympathy glowed. We never picture him alone; he was of all philosophers least solitary, but always with his pupils. It might be at a banquet discussing the true nature of the beautiful and the good, or in the presence of the court, as in the *Apology*, with a "sweet reasonableness" trying to explain to the people his true motives and teachings; or in the prison, as in the *Phaedo*, with the same sunny cheer and serenity, talking of immortality.

There is always a sense of humor lurking just around the corner. In the *Apology* he pretends spellbound admiration of his accusers; "their persuasive words almost made me forget who I was, such was the effect of them, and yet they have hardly spoken a word of truth." Again he sees the folly for him, a man over seventy, to pose: "In the character of a juvenile orator" so he tells us his words will be plain, unvarnished. His quickness and alertness of wit are illustrated in his cross-questioning and the way in which he traps his questioner until he is self-convinced by his own lips, a process, of course, now familiarly known as "the Socratic method."

With a humorous directness and simplicity, he tells us how he first

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C. F. B.

Rhyme Ripples

When the ways are heavy with mire
and rut,

In November fog, in December
snows,

When the north wind howls, and the
doors are shut—

There is place and enough for the
pains of prose;

But whenever a scents from the
whistling blows,

And the jasmine-stars at the case-
ment climb,

And a Rosalind-face at the lattice
shows,

Then hey! for the ripple of laughing
rhyme!

In a theme where the thoughts have
a pedant-strut,

In a changing quarrel of "Ayes"
and "Noes."

In a starched procession of "If" and
"But,"

There is place and enough for the
pains of prose;

But whenever a soft glance softer
grows,

And the light hours dance to the
trysting-time,

And the secret is told "that no one
knows—"

Then hey! for the ripple of laughing
rhyme!

—Austin Dobson.

Desert Winds

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Out of the north with strident horns,
they leap

In Allegretto down the desert sands;

The ceiled east, with Moderate,
bands

The quickened movement to the
south wind's deep

Adagio, that soft violas keep

Until the violins of western strands

Bring their Allegro to the listening
lands:

The unison a storming Scherzo
sweep!

Winged winds, of canyons wide, of
lonely hills,

And painted steppes, that hold a
melody

Of joy and faith, peace, hope; whose
music rills

The cactus plain as ripples on a
sunset sea,

And weaves on silvered strings the
song that fills

The wilderness—a mighty Sym-
phony.

Sarah Wilson Middleton.

The Drama of the Seasons

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Things are always happening in
the drama of the seasons. There is
never a day without its gift or its
promise. Each month bears its own
treasure, as witness some of the old
month names. February was called
sumonth by the ancient Saxons, be-
cause of that month's so noticeable
increase of light. The old Dutch
name for March was lengthen-
month, because they felt that longer
days were its special gift. April is by
derivation the "opening month" with
its gift of unfolding leaves. May is
the growing month or "the blossoming
month." Each month has its own
gifts of color and fragrance. When
June or September comes, we know
what to expect and on the whole
the months are loyal to themselves
and to us. In autumn the leaves come
into their own, as in summer the
flowers, and in spring the streams,
with no foliage to hide them. Every
month has had its poet and every
month its lover. Even the least an-
ticipated months have their treasures
and their gifts, unrealized it may be
until we miss them.

One who spent several winters in
Malta and in Egypt wrote quite ex-
citedly on his return on the prospect
of an English November. "This year
I am feeling happy about November.
I am going to enjoy every day of it,
and my heart will praise the grey
skies and the brown whirling leaves
and the multitude of the delicate
lines of the branches when they
are dressed. . . . We who have
lived so many months in England,
are finding all sorts of beauties in
England."

Exile it seems can make a man
long to be in England, not only "now
that April's here," but now that
November's there; and make him
speak of "going all day among the
glories of this splendid month."

Though commonly we neither wel-
come nor appreciate November, it
comes to us with its precious and indispen-
sable contribution to the tale of the
year.

The year is an unfolding revela-
tion. "To see the good in the inch,"

is here also no small part of the art
of life. "To meditate on this magic
succession of seasons and months
and days is to come at the end of the
year," says Le Gallienne, "with a
lofty illuminated sense of having as-
sisted at a solemn religious service."

Carib Canoe

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Beyond the peacock furrow plowed
by the sun,

Where the foam-ridges break and
feather to green,

Let the canoe be sharp on aqua-
marine

With twin sails of split silver. Let
her run

Shrewdly along the sea as she has
done

So many centuries, supple and lean,

And let those rakish moons of hers
careen

And quiver, proud that she is the
only one

To wear the wind.

At night from the shore mist

Her moth-wings flutter as they might
forsake

The jungle dusk to haunt the harbor-
mouth.

Out of its sleep the sea rouses to
twist

Lianas of great stars along her wake,

Creature of sea and jungle, she is
the south.

—Grace Hazard Conkling, in The
Nation.

Life and Expression

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL mortals desire to bring out
in their lives some individual
expression of their ideals. These
ideals, reflecting the whole range of
mortal opinions, may be worthy or
unworthy of development; but, in
either case, few persons are found
who, perhaps after years of effort,
are ready to say that they have fully
accomplished what they set out to do,

or that they are satisfied with the
results of their endeavor. Rather do
the many feel that they have been
hindered, possibly by supposed he-
reditary shackles, by circumstances,
or by obstacles of one sort or another,
from doing what they have wished to
do. Some, indeed, have felt that they
have all their lives been doing what
they have not wanted to do. And the
few who have succeeded in achieving
truly notable results are often hum-
bled by the great distance that still
stretches between their accomplish-
ments and the vision which leads
them on.

Nevertheless, the desire for expres-
sion is natural and right. All true
education is a process of guiding and
developing this desire. No worthy
work was ever accomplished without
such aspiration; and no material ob-
stacle is in itself sufficient, without
one's consent, to extinguish this
desire for utterance. The great tem-
ptation and difficulty that has beset
mankind and hindered demonstration
of what is good and true and beau-
tiful, is the mistaken concept of a
material selfhood as a basis for de-
velopment and endeavor. It was right
for the disciples to desire to manifest
the greatness and goodness which
they had seen exemplified in Jesus.
They were mistaken concerning the
means to the end when they "disputed
among themselves, who should be the
greatest."

But their limited sense of life and
expression was rebuked and corrected
when Jesus explained to them that
he alone who becomes least in the
beliefs of materiality shall understand
and reflect the greatness of the
real and permanent.

Founded as it is upon the teachings
of Christ Jesus, Christian Science in-
structs one how to find the way to
true unfoldment. The understanding
of this Science of divine Mind, God,
changes the entire basis of thought
and endeavor from finite mortal self-
hood to the immutable foundation of
spiritual existence. Divine Mind is
there recognized as the origin of all
true ideals; and the real man appears
associated with infinite possibilities
when it is understood that "man is
the expression of God's being," as
Mrs. Eddy writes on page 470 of
"Science and Health with Key to the
Scriptures." This spiritual fact is the
only true starting point for right en-
deavor. All may lift up their thought
to divine Mind as the cause, the di-
rector, and the protector of all right
ideals. Finite beliefs of limitation and
defeat lose their seeming power when
existence is viewed through the lens
of this true concept of omniscience
and its reflection; and even the bet-

terial possibilities of true expression
are unlimited, because divine Love
recognizes no obstacles. When the
whole heart's desire is consecrated to
the endeavor to understand and to
prove that spiritual man is the reflection
of divine Mind, multiplied opportu-
nities to express spiritual love will
appear. This endeavor to let God
direct all one's thoughts and work
may not always lead to the particular
mode of activity which one might
have chosen for himself; but divine
Love will surely lead each one who
seeks spiritual guidance to the means
and methods that will most advance
his individual spiritual growth and
corresponding helpfulness to man-

kind.

The spiritual understanding of di-

vine Life and expression does not de-
velop material personality, self-
interest, or pride of accomplishment

as many mistaken modern methods
attempt to do. Rather does it reveal
that which already reflects God, show-

ing the learner how to let divine Mind
govern all his thinking and living.

One is thus enabled scientifically to
prove that "man is the expression of
the expression of God's being," as
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STEEL OUTPUT CONTINUES AT A HEAVY PACE

Near 90 Per Cent of Capacity
—Raw Materials Sluggish—Prices Steady

NEW YORK. March 2 (Special)—Conditions in the steel industry continue very steady. The operating rate is still under 90 per cent of capacity as a general average. For the fifth week in succession there has been no change in the commercial price of steel, based on 88 per cent of finished materials, the figure standing at 2,540¢ a ton.

It is expected that when the final figures for February are made known, the month will prove to have been unusually good, though February is usually one of the dullest months of the year. It is predicted that the unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation will have shown a gain of about 100,000 tons.

Good Chicago Buying

Many of the Chicago steel makers report that incoming purchases last month was better than in January, though in the east the opposite was doubtless the case. The Steel Corporation probably did better than the independent mills.

Structural steel business has been unusually good in the last week. Much of the work came out at New York, which consumes about 25 per cent of the country's structural steel. New York inquiries and purchases during the last week were in large measure connected with the railroad expansion. The National total bookings for the week were close to 50,000 tons.

Product of interest is that it is the turn of the automobile industry to look to the front as a steel purchaser. Production is increasing as indicated, for instance, by the Ford Motor Company operating six days a week instead of five.

Fig Iron Sluggish

The raw materials are very sluggish. The iron materials are the poorest for several months. Only 300,000 tons of iron each were sold in the Philadelphia, New York and Boston districts the last week. Iron consumers expect the prices are coming down.

Here and there price concessions have been made. The Buffalo iron has sold into New England at \$23.00, furnace, though the price is supposed to be \$23. Some resale Buffalo iron has been sold below \$22, furnace.

It is said that the Pennsylvania iron has sold in a few instances at less than \$23.50, furnace, though on the other hand a sale of 2,000 tons was made at the regular figure.

The iron market has behaved well, considering the quiet state. For one thing, producers cannot make furnace without losing money, and they are not lower costs ahead. In fact, it is reported that iron ore will be advanced 80¢ a ton for the 1925 navigation season, the same amount as will decline the previous year. If that takes place, the cost of making iron will rise \$1.00 a ton.

Iron and steel scrap has dropped from 5¢ to 10¢ a ton, depending on the description and the district.

The eastern cast iron pipe makers are meeting with serious competition from a French pipe maker who has 100,000 tons to dispose of in foreign fields annually. On 12,000 tons wanted by the City of Ontario, the foreigner was low bidder. The City of New York will open bids on March 16 on 800 tons and again foreign competition is looked for.

The iron and steel jobbers in the New York district have advanced bolts, nuts and rivets about 5 cents. These jobbers state that prices are the firmest they have been for many months, with the best demand for galvanized sheets.

Steel Plate in Demand

Chicago jobbers of iron bars have advanced prices \$2 to 10¢ a pound. The mills report some weakness in sheets with concessions on some instances as \$3 a ton in some instances. Considerable business is in sight for the plate makers.

The City of Philadelphia has asked for 10,000 bars, weighing 30 tons each, of plates. The Baldwin Locomotive Works has booked 30 engines for the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, requiring 1,200 tons. The Ericsson Steamship Co. will put out an inquiry for two boats, which will take several hundred tons.

Steel export business is fair with the East. Most of the inquiries and demands for the railroads, Government, or large corporations, with little buying by the Japanese and Chinese merchants.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation recently received an order for 800 tons of rails. The Imperial Government Railways of Japan and the South Manchurian Railways have been in the market for track materials.

European steel is still being imported, principally bars and small shapes. Further details are not known concerning the rail purchases by Henry Ford. He bought piecemeal 12,000 tons of rails from a Belgian agent through a New York import house, for which he paid \$40, delivered to Detroit.

Copper Market Stagnant

The nonferrous metals have been stagnant and tend to decline. Copper is selling at 14¢ to 14½¢ a pound, but is weak at those figures. The American Brass Company reduced 1½¢ a pound on all its products Friday, its first change in about a month.

British prices have been receding, and scrap copper and brass have been sagging. There have been a few moderate price increases such as that of the American Steel & Wire Company of 1,000,000 pounds.

There have been a few nibbles for export. Producers are taking nibbles to maintain prices at present levels. If there is a run in the market an appearance of stability is to be expected that a buying movement for second quarter delivery will start soon. Should price decline rapidly it would merely affect the buying.

Lead, which a few weeks ago was the strongest of the metals, has shown considerable weakness. The leading refiner still quotes 9½¢ a pound in New York, but sales have been made as low as 8½¢ a pound. The East St. Louis market has dropped to 8½¢ or below. Makers are lead products report their own business has fallen off.

Zinc has been declining all week at the rate of \$1 a ton per day, the closing price being 10¢ a pound. The London price is equivalent to 7.20c. East St. Louis, and hence there have been no sales for export. The statistical position of zinc is sound. Tin was in a run as a price movement goes until Friday, when prices receded ½¢ a pound to 56¢, the lowest level for several weeks. The world's visible supply of tin decreased about 100,000 tons in February.

ART. 1000 STOCK OFFERING

Lehman Brothers will offer tomorrow for public subscription \$2,000,000 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock of the Artistic Corporation of Philadelphia, a new Pennsylvania corporation, and to acquire the assets and business of one or more of the art and fabric manufacturing organizations of the country. The stock will be offered at \$100 a share, and accrued dividend. A block of common stock will be offered simultaneously.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1925

For week ended February 28, 1925

CHICAGO

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RADIO

CHICAGO SCHOOLS
MAY HAVE RADIO

Plan for Special Programs
Outlined by Official of
High Power Station

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill., March 2.—The Station WLS of the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation is making arrangements to broadcast programs to every city and country school in Cook County. This will, of course, require the school to have the use of a good receiving set and loud-speaker. This could be bought by the school or the pupils, or loaned by some dealer in radio supplies. Schools should have little difficulty in equipping themselves so that rooms full of students can listen at once, if not the full assembly group. Mr. B. H. Darrow of the Boys' and Girls' Department of Sears-Roebuck would be happy to get the opinion of school people on the enterprise, and be notified of the results of any experiments made.

Mr. Darrow lists the following as possible programs:

Assemble at 9 a.m. or such time as is most convenient for the greater number. Dr. Charles Gilker, Ozora S. Davis, and Dwight Timothy Stone are among the proposed speakers for five or ten-minute talks. This would be especially valuable to many of the schools outside of Chicago, where these men could not appear in person.

Musical numbers by famous artists, and readings by such authors and poets as Edmund Vance Cook and others.

Special series by great scientists, educators, business men, statesmen, etc., chosen carefully by the school radio committee, with some definite objective in view. This questionnaire can determine what topics and what people are most wanted by listening schools.

It would not be difficult to conduct music contests, and debate contests by radio. The competitive feature might be quite valuable in stimulating maximum effort, as the dramatic appeal of such a widespread, simultaneous contest is quite compelling.

The arrangements for such services have been concluded and within a week or two of the services of the above-named station will be at the disposal of Chicago and Cook County schools.

SOUTH AFRICAN NOTES

Radio-casting is now in full swing in the Union of South Africa. Durban is the latest addition to make its voice heard over the world. The stations in operation at present are Johannesburg (J.B.), 450m., Cape Town (Cape Town), 375m., and Durban (Durban) 350m. They work on about 500 watts, and the times of transmission are much the same for all of them, viz.: morning session 12:30-2 p. m., afternoon session and women's and children's hour 4:30-6 p. m., and evening session 7:10-10 p. m. On Saturday evenings the program consists chiefly of dance music and songs until 11 p. m. On Sunday there is only an evening session from 8:45-10 p. m. Making allowance for the difference in time, the American fan, if he be able to pick up these stations, should try somewhere around midday for the evening concerts. In that respect the American enthusiast has the advantage of the South African, as the latter has to listen in somewhere around 3 o'clock in the morning to receive the United States.

The fan with South African amateurs at present is to accomplish this.

SAKA, the "Radio Power," W. S. Murray, engineer who made federal survey, 10-Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. (550 Meters)

8 p. m.—Concert program arranged by John F. Peacock, 147 W. 14th St., 7:15-8:30 p. m.—Big Brother Club, 7:15-8:30 p. m.—"Big Brother," W. S. Murray, engineer who made federal survey, 10-Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. (550 Meters)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Friedrich Ebert, the first President of the German Republic, it is generally admitted, made a success of his somewhat onerous duties, which he assumed almost exactly six years ago. It is true that his term as Chief Executive was not marked by many spectacular occurrences, from the standpoint of what might be regarded as "bright spots" in somewhat dark surroundings. The general stabilization of conditions in Germany, however, and the coming into effect of the Dawes plan, must be reckoned as accomplishments worthy of more than slight mention in the midst of manifold difficulties on every side.

Of late months the parties of the Right have been waging a most relentless warfare against him, seeing in him, as they did, after they had ridden into power in the Reich and forced the extremely liberal Government in Prussia to resign, their last strong opponent. This opposition, however, was directed almost entirely at his personal character, since they had no definite line of attack which they could find available. They, therefore, concentrated their efforts on discrediting him before the public, and even to the end continued their campaign of sully his character. On the other hand, in liberal circles he has generally been regarded as the last Republican stronghold in Germany, which to all appearances has been steadily returning into the hands of those who ruled it before the war.

Of course, it is generally admitted that he would have stepped out of his position in any case next May, but meantime competent observers in Germany believe that his guiding hand may be greatly missed, in view of the fact that Germany is just passing through a transitory period in which the Republican-minded seem to be losing power and the anti-Republicans to be coming to the front. There is probably not the slightest likelihood of the direct nomination of a Hohenzoller, at this time, but that in some way a member of the former Kaiser's court circle or general staff might be slipped into the vacated office is not impossible. The royalist agitation went on strongly during President Ebert's lifetime, and it certainly will not cease now.

Be that as it may, however, Herr Ebert achieved in his day a success which must be recognized as more than ordinary. The son of a tailor, at an early age he was apprenticed to a harness maker. Soon thereafter, however, he began to devote his interests in the direction of Socialism, and in 1893 he became the editor of a Social-Democrat paper published in Bremen. In 1900 he worked as a labor union secretary, and five years later he assumed a prominent position in the leadership of the Socialist Party. In 1912 he became chairman of the party, and in the next year leader of its Reichstag section. Toward the end of 1918, Prince Max von Baden, who was then Chancellor, urged him to accept the Chancellorship, and he did so at the critical moment when the Kaiser and the Crown Prince had fled to Holland and the other Royalists were in hiding.

In the weeks immediately following, his chief aim was to re-establish normal political conditions, and with this in view he urged the formation of a National Assembly. Having been successful in this aim in the early months of 1919, he was elected by it as the first President of the Republic, soon after its convocation. That he has exercised an influence for good upon the German situation and upon the troubled conditions of Europe is undoubtedly, and German democracy owes him a debt, the full significance of which may not be realized for many years.

Proudly displaying the flag of the country in the defense of whose honor and integrity it is nominally enlisted, the United States naval transport Beaufort steamed into the harbor at Norfolk, Va., a few days ago, returning from a friendly foreign port. The hope is charitably expressed that no responsible officer aboard the craft had actual knowledge of the fact that there were brought in on board the vessel some forty cases of contraband liquors, absolutely in violation of the Constitution of the United States and in disregard of the oaths of the officers and men to whose care the ship had been committed. But it can hardly be insisted that any officer aboard the Beaufort, no matter what his rank, was not charged with constructive knowledge of the effort to override a federal law. Surely more than one person aboard, either officers or enlisted men, had actual knowledge of the presence of the cargo, and presumably of the attempt to discharge it contrary to regulations, the existence of which are too well known to require specific emphasis.

Probably the comparatively small shipment, even if it had been landed, would not have added materially to the volume of contraband liquors disgorged along the Atlantic coast by ships flying the flags of friendly nations. If half the stories told are true, the forty cases smuggled in on the naval transport and unexpectedly diverted from their intended channel will not be greatly missed. But that is not exactly the point. It can reasonably be insisted that the loading and transportation of even this somewhat insignificant cargo could not have been accomplished without the connivance of those whose bounden duty it was to prevent, at its inception, any such unlawful undertaking. If there was connivance, then there must have existed that which, among those pledged to preserve and defend the national honor, is regarded as a far more serious breach of faith, an actual conspiracy against the federal law.

It is hoped that there will be no disposition manifested by those high in authority in the United States Navy to impose upon the credulity of the American people by insisting that the offense is insignificant. The people are not so credulous as all that. They honor and

respect the flag under which the Beaufort sailed when it left its home ports, and they insist that no man in the uniform of the navy be permitted to dishonor it by any overt act during its absence in foreign waters. They reasonably demand, an offense having admittedly been perpetrated, that those chargeable with guilty knowledge thereof be punished, even if the penalty involves the loss of the uniforms and stripes won by previous acceptable service. No one who claims the right to be known as an officer and a gentleman can attempt to condone conduct so reprehensible.

The activities of the select committee of inquiry into the operations of the United States air services and in fact, the condition of American aviation development generally have now reached a climax, and the summing up period is close at hand. There has been much diversity of opinion expressed from all quarters, and it is very apparent that the scope of the inquiry, although broad in its original conception, has extended to almost uncontrollable dimensions, with a resultant bewildering effect upon all concerned.

Aeronautics in America has undoubtedly gone through many phases, and in this respect it is not entirely alone. But the important questions of the moment, and indeed the only matters which count, should relate entirely to the policies of the present and future. Through the medley of information and evidence which has been collected in Washington during the past two months by the Lampert committee investigating aeronautics, it is possible to isolate two all-important and basic features, namely, the present state of the air services and the almost complete collapse of America's aircraft industry, and from the details on these two points, but one conclusion can be drawn—the urgency of the immediate need of action.

It is indeed unfortunate that aviation should have risen to prominence in the world through the stressing circumstances of warfare, as was the case, for this fact has undoubtedly been responsible for particularly obscuring what is to prove a far greater and more important use to which this great development of modern genius is to be put by mankind. The employment of aircraft commercially must be considered one of the greatest unfoldments of the day and, moreover, the airplane and airship are each, in many respects, far more readily adaptable to serving in the economic welfare of a nation than in the destructive pursuits of war.

In this connection it is significant to note the partial attitude which the Congressional aircraft committee has adopted as a result of the testimony placed before it toward the importance of commercial aviation. One of its members, in statement summing up his personal views of the conclusions to be drawn by the committee, has laid stress upon this point when he writes: "Aviation is about to assume a most important contributing place in the world's communication and transportation systems." And again:

The first point is that commercial aviation is primary and military aviation, secondary; that, in my opinion, a moral duty rests upon the United States to show for the world to escape another costly race for armament, this time in the air, and thus spare future generations the misery and suffering which must ensue from unlimited development of aviation for destructive, instead of constructive, purposes. In short, it must be recognized and practically proved that the mission of aircraft is to serve humanity and not to destroy it.

If aviation is developed first commercially we will obtain our needed protection. Military power will grow out of commercial aviation, but commercial aviation can never grow out of military air power.

What clearer statement of the immediate needs of the future could be set down than this? Not only as it applies to America but with equal force should it be taken by the entire world. A vast economic wealth to mankind awaits the development of aviation commercially. The speeding up of transit means, in effect, the reduction of distances, and this in turn, apart from the immensely favorable business standpoint, heralds the closer union of the world's scattered races in one great brotherhood. Let the nations develop aviation in the interests of progress and world peace and thereby prove its mission to serve humanity.

Laws designed to protect investors who seek a speculative profit, like those enacted for the purpose of protecting the public at grade crossings and street intersections, are more easily framed and enforced than enforced. To express the matter as considerably as possible, it is difficult to protect

adventuresome or avaricious people from the results of their own thoughtless or deliberate acts. But it is possible, nevertheless, to provide reasonable safeguards. These must be, until a better method has been adopted, in the form of penalizing statutes forbidding the doing of those things which, in the judgment of the majority, are opposed to the common welfare or to a more or less clearly defined public policy.

Recent disclosures of the methods employed by irresponsible or designing promoters have aroused the people of the United States to a realization of the necessity of attempting to protect the unwary from the results of their own cupidity or short-sightedness. Ways and means were discussed at a recent conference in Chicago at which it was proposed to establish permanent national headquarters for a cooperative movement to curb financial swindling and to render aid to state and federal authorities in the enforcement of existing laws. But it seems to have been agreed among those participating in that conference that it is next to impossible to frame legislation that will meet the exact need in all the manifold schemes and devices invented to evade the law. The great need, apparently, is to educate the people to an understanding of the axiom that it is impossible

"An' yit," wrote James Russell Lowell in The Biglow Papers, "there ain't a man that need be told that Now's the only bird lays eggs of gold." Seriously, though, at the last analysis, which is the more fanciful "bird"—the creature of that fabled past, or the fictitious gold-layer "Now"?

between the reputable business organizations of the country and the officials who are charged with the enforcement of the laws. There must be also, it would seem, a closer co-operation between these reputable business concerns, such as organized stock exchanges, commercial clubs, chambers of commerce, and financial institutions on the one side, and the public on the other.

Not all the sharp practices that have been perpetrated are chargeable to the unattached and irresponsible wildcatter of worthless promotion stocks. Established houses presumably operating under the sanction of those in position to know of their dishonest practices have offended as grievously as the salesmen whose only office is under their hat. Failures involving millions of dollars have opened the eyes of those who have been victimized, but these have not served to close the doors of hundreds of expensively appointed offices where craftily disguised traps await avaricious but unwary victims. Reputable business men and organizations can do much in making the operation of these places so unprofitable that they will be forced to end their vicious practices. They can do much at the same time in forwarding a campaign of education which will eventually turn those who are willing to learn away from the lures set for them.

In a recent speech made in Hollywood to a group of motion picture directors, Will H. Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., put the matter of clean pictures before his audience with a clarity that must have come startlingly to many ears. He told these leaders of film destiny that he understood and sympathized with the many intricate problems that lay before them, and he assured them that he had no intention of laying down formulas for what they should do. "I simply lay before you one formula," he said, "and that of what you must not do. You must not offend common decency. That's all."

There can be no doubt that Mr. Hays struck the vital spot of the 1925 picture situation when he summed up the whole question of censorship and film policy in this one forceful dictum. At a time when books and plays are becoming more and more emboldened in the presentation of salacious subject matter, it is an amazing thing to consider that the "movies" are almost automatically and voluntarily straightening up. Such a pronouncement as Mr. Hays' argues a state of affairs that is practically without precedent.

This cause of clean pictures is not being figured on from a purely moral basis either. The picture world is recognizing that it is as much a matter of good business as sound morals to have a clean screen spread before the public. As if in answer to the general thought summed up in Mr. Hays' pronouncement comes the credo from one company to the effect that this concern is out to make only clean pictures. He realizes the value of such a policy from a sound business standpoint, and is pushing his slogan of "Studios where clean pictures are being made." This may seem to be the "straight and narrow path" for this company, when on the neighboring lots the pursuit of the easy box-office dollar through sensational films is going on apace. Yet the cry of clean pictures is in the air and the support of the public is assured.

The only explanation of the curious protection that has guarded the moral tone of the screen almost from the beginning lies in the fact that it is the first art to have ever been dependent on the voice of the majority for its existence. There can be no pandering to the tastes of the few in this picture game, because the production and distribution aspects are so closely interdependent. It is also the first art form that must be strictly businesslike to succeed. If there is more business than art involved in the motion picture today, it is no harm to art in the long run. Perhaps the older arts have something to learn, after all, from this upstart of the present century, which is able at twenty to conduct its affairs with a decorum more or less forgotten by its elders. There need be no fear that in observing the requirements of common decency all originality and appeal will be driven from the screen. Rather will abstention from the objectionable lead screen talent into lines of greater beauty and invention. Mr. Hays is deserving of universal support in his campaign for clean pictures and sensible censorship.

Editorial Notes

An eight-page pamphlet put out by Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O., carries more than passing interest. "Reverence, conscience, humility, and aspiration," it reads in part, "keep men in touch with eternal values." And then it goes on to urge that new knowledge and changing conditions demand new visions of truth and duty, and explains that religious conscience should commit its owner unreservedly to the search for truth. It continues:

Wisdom lies not in unquestioning conformity or impudent rejection, but in patient and reverent, though open-eyed and critical, testing and sifting to separate the vital elements of religion from dead and deadening conformity. This, in short, is the religious attitude of Antioch.

And well it may be said that to the extent that it is the religious attitude of the modern American colleges toward religion there is little to apprehend concerning the country's future.

According to latest reports, negotiations have been completed with the Mongolian Government whereby another expedition can be led into the Gobi Desert in search of dinosaur eggs. Arrangements have been completed, it is said, for a start to be made from Peking on April 15, those taking part in the work to be divided into three main groups and probably to travel south and west along the outer edges of the Mongolian plateau and the rim of the desert. "An' yit," wrote James Russell Lowell in The Biglow Papers, "there ain't a man that need be told that Now's the only bird lays eggs of gold." Seriously, though, at the last analysis, which is the more fanciful "bird"—the creature of that fabled past, or the fictitious gold-layer "Now"?

A Treasure House of Archaeology

By WALLACE THOMPSON

Lima, Peru

Lima lies foursquare on a wide flat plain, the edge of the Pacific. Its altitude is only a few feet above the sea, and the mountains are far inland. The coast here is barren, like bare, the northern part of Peru and the southern end as well, though Lima runs the River Rimac. Flowing from the hills, this hurrying, rather turbulent stream is diverted into irrigating ditches to water many broad acres where, even close to the city, cotton and sugar cane grow in selected bits. Irrigation is the instinctive type of cultivation of the natives, and where there is water the desert blooms, while where there is none it is desert still.

All this is old, older than Peru, older than the conquest, and on the broad barren plains which alternate with irrigated patches on the roads running to the scanty Limenan suburbs are substantial traces of those ancient civilizations. Here, in sight of tramcar or automobile, are tall ruins of adobe (sun-dried brick), rising from the natural hills, and yet still sharply upstanding, in places, where the mud walls have not yet crumbled completely away.

How old they are no one knows, nor how new. They stand there, only as reminders of the age of this land and its civilizations, placing Peru, without Peru's caring or noting, in the class of Egypt and of Greece, for the Incas who once ruled here are among the greatest of all the races of ancient times, and their monuments and those of their predecessors make Peru one of the treasure houses of archaeology.

In this section of Peru and along the whole coast the ruins are almost uniformly of adobe, and from the ancient cities have been recovered some of the finest, the most exquisite and colorful pottery and cloths and implements of which the museums of the world can boast. Here in Lima there are several fine collections. One of these is of outstanding glory, the Larco Herrera collection. This is now being housed in a fine new building, the official opening of which was one of the events of the Third Pan-American Scientific Congress.

These collections contain chiefly vessels of artistic or savage workmanship, some so fine as portraits and representations of animals and customs that samples of them hold one of the highest places in prehistoric ceramics in the British Museum. The textiles survive here as they have survived in few other lands, and fabrics of cotton and wool and feathers, thousands of years old, are picked up here in the sands in the ruins of these adobe settlements.

One of the most famous of the adobe ruins of Peru which is near the capital is called Cajamarquilla, and lies a few miles from the Santa Clara station on the Central Railway, some thirty miles out of Lima. The name is not that of the ancient city, for that is long forgotten, but is derived by the addition of the diminutive, from the name of the famous Inca town of Cajamarca. In the north, where the Spaniards surprised and captured the Inca himself, and so brought to a close their war against his numerous subjects and definitely closed the question of the domination and rulership of what is now Peru.

One reaches Cajamarquilla from the railway by valet transport. First one travels in a tiny tramcar drawn by a friendly pony which gallops gaily along ahead of the car as it wades through the high hill and into the midst of a world of cultivated fields, pale green with tall sugar cane. The next step, so to speak, is an hour apart, but to make the walk best you climb to the top of the wall of sand, caked mud, six or seven feet above the dusty roadway, and tramp along on its foot-wide path, with fewer steps down

than would be expected for close on three miles, for these stout walls serve both as fences and as containing walls, sometimes for the irrigated fields, to keep their earth within at the even level which irrigation requires.

The ruins of Cajamarquilla lie, barren and deserted, in the midst of green fields. They are scattered for nearly a mile across the plain, in a narrowing arm of the valley of the Rimac, where the mountains press close around them. At first the sense is one of disappointment, for adobe, in this rainless climate, bears little sign of its age, and the newcomer is likely to feel that these old walls might as well have been fifty as five hundred years old. But once in the midst of them, wandering through the deserted streets with the red mud walls rising sometimes twenty feet sheer above you, or climbing on top of such walls to see the fragments which the natural scientists call the "Temple of the Sun" is a series of narrow courts, and in the midst of them row on row of round openings, reaching down into wells still intact, with only a tiny rising pile of dust at the bottom to threaten the ultimate disappearance of these great cavities. To what use they were put no one knows. Some guess for water (for here, it must be remembered, it almost never rains, and probably did not rain at all in ancient times). Others suggest that these holes were dungeons, and that prisoners were let down through these two-foot openings and kept there in the cavity below until pardon or escape came to them.

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Tradition has it that this town was inhabited when the Spaniards came, but that on the approach of the conquerors the inhabitants fled to the hills, never to return. Certainly these long deserted streets, these falling walls, suggestive even in their barrenness and their sun-dried mud of a vilayet in Upper Egypt, might have been abandoned ages ago and left to time and sun (though not to rain) for the slow disintegration of such beauties as they possessed.

Peru is an immense treasure house of ancient historical information and art, and when the time comes for the excavation much of material remains. As it is a little town of fine ancient pottery and fabrics have been dug up on the flat plains, and, as is well known, some of the finest treasures of antiquity lie on the summit of the Andes, to the south of Lima, but down here, in these astonishingly accessible spots, there is much to be done. The Peruvian Government has done something, and private enterprise, like that of Mr. Larco Herrera, has done more, but the field is hardly scratched, and little is known even of such approachable towns as Cajamarquilla.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Moscow

Moscow, Feb. 7

There is no foundation for the statement attributed to the London Morning Post that the production of Bernard Shaw's play "Saint Joan" has been forbidden in Russia. "Saint Joan" has been one of the main attractions in the repertory of the Moscow Kamerny Theater, an organization which is noted for its bizarre esthetic effects and its striking and original ideas in stagecraft.

The Hamovnichesky district in Moscow is organizing a special campaign against drunkenness. This campaign is being carried on largely through the League of Communist Youth and the women's organizations. One sees more people than formerly under the influence of liquor in the streets of Moscow since the recent decision to raise the legal percentage of alcohol in certain beverages and practically proved that the majority for its existence. That drinking was on the increase. There is a struggle between ethical and immediate financial considerations in this matter, because the heavy excise tax on spirits brings the Government a considerable amount of revenue. On the other hand, the effect of the Communist Party to replace the saloon by the workingmen's club, with its books and plays and other social activities, will certainly be adversely affected if the alcoholic temptations of the workers are increased.

Unemployment must still be considered a serious problem in Russia. Some time ago the Labor Exchange "cleansed" very rigorously, and out of 1,400,000 former registered unemployed only 700,000 were left. The others were struck off the registration list either because they were considered to be abusing the exemptions and benefits of unemployment illegally or because there was no prospect of absorbing them into the economic life of the country. At the same time the labor exchanges were instructed to exercise the greatest care in accepting new names. Notwithstanding these precautions, the number of registered unemployed has again risen from 700,000 to 900,000. Thirty thousand miners were recently dismissed in the Donets coal fields because of the state of overproduction which exists in the coal industry; and the present campaign for maximum productivity of labor is calculated to discourage the retention of workers who can be regarded as superfluous.

The Gap-Pay-Oo, or State Political Police, has opened an interesting historical museum in Kharkov with documents illustrating the character of Denikin, Wrangel, Petkov, Makho and other anti-Bolshevik leaders of the civil war. Especially interesting, from the historical standpoint, are some hitherto unpublished letters which were exchanged between the anarchist guerrilla leader Makho and the staffs of the White leaders, Wrangel and Denikin.

M. Jean Herbet, the newly appointed French Ambassador to Russia, has lost little time in becoming acquainted with the Soviet state institutions. Besides paying the customary diplomatic visits to President Kalinin and Commissar for Foreign Affairs Tchitcherin, he has been visiting the headquarters of such organizations as the State Bank, the State Planning Commission and the All-Union Co-operative Society. In Foreign Office circles M. Herbet has already convened the impression of full sympathy with the cause of Franco-Russian understanding.

Brief communications are welcome, but the editor reserves the right of selection and does not hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Known anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In a recent number you published an account of the London "No More War Congress" when the attitude of schools toward the teaching of history was discussed. The consensus of opinion was that the glorification of war and the importance given its destructive details was a great factor in continuing that method of settling political quarrels.

The speakers might have gone further, and seen that another element helpful to war was the partisanship constantly fostered under the name of "class" or school "spirit